

one year after the cause of action arises or the claim accrues. And under Subparagraph 11A(e)(5)(B), a civil action for the dissemination of market information would be precluded if such information was not real-time market information. Thus, the bill does not limit in any way, or provide any cause of action regarding, the use and dissemination of delayed market data. Finally, Subparagraph 11A(e)(5)(C) precludes a civil action by a market information processor against any person to whom such processor provides real-time market information pursuant to a contract between the two parties, but only with respect to any real-time information or any right that is provided pursuant to the contract. Market information processors would continue to have available their contractual remedies regarding persons with whom they have a contract, but would not be afforded new remedies under Subsection 11A(e) against these persons with respect to rights covered by that contract.

Paragraph 11A(e)(6) defines several terms used in section 11A(e) that are not defined elsewhere in the Exchange Act. The term "market information" is defined in Subparagraph 11A(e)(6)(A) to mean information with respect to quotations and transactions in any security, the collecting, processing, distribution, and publication of which is subject to the Exchange Act. Under Subparagraph 11A(e)(6)(B), the Securities and Exchange Commission may, consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, prescribe by rule the extent to which market information shall be considered to be real-time market information for purposes of Subsection 11A(e), but in promulgating any such rule, the Commission must take into account the present state of technology, different types of market data, how market participants use market data, and other relevant factors. This requirement is designed to ensure that any rule that the Commission promulgates regarding real-time market data does not hinder access by investors to such data, and maximizes the access by investors to all market data, including real-time and delayed market data. In the absence of Commission action, the determination of whether market information is real-time market information would be left to the courts with jurisdiction over civil actions under Subsection 11A(e) to interpret the plain language of the term "real-time."

Finally, the term "market information processor" with respect to any market information is defined in Subparagraph 11A(e)(6)(C) to mean the securities exchange, self-regulatory organization, securities information processor, or national market system plan administrator that is responsible under the Exchange Act or the rules or regulations thereunder for the collection, processing, distribution, and publication of, or preparing for distribution or publication, of such market information.

Section 202: Effective Date. This section provides that the new Subsection 11A(e) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of H.R. 1858, and shall apply to acts committed on or after that date. Furthermore, no person shall be liable under Subsection 11A(e) for the extraction, sale, distribution or redistribution, or other dissemination of real-time market information prior to the date of enactment of this bill, by that person or by that person's predecessor in interest.

## EXPOSING RACISM

## HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism in America, I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

## WHITE MAN SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR PUNCHING WOULD-BE BLACK NEIGHBOR

BIRMINGHAM, AL (AP).—A judge sentenced a white man to 2 years in federal prison and ordered him to pay more than \$30,000 for punching a black man who wanted to be his next-door neighbor.

Wendell Johnson, 33, was convicted in February of violating the Fair Housing Act by hitting Kenneth Ray Coleman, who suffered a broken nose in the assault.

"I want to apologize," Johnson, choking back tears, told Coleman during a hearing Wednesday. "I know you went through a lot of hard times because of it."

Coleman, 35 said he believed the apology was sincere and accepted it.

Johnson hit Coleman in the face last June after Coleman came to his house and asked where he could find the local water company.

Coleman testified he has since had breathing difficulties, and a doctor has recommended surgery to fix the problem. But, Coleman said, he lacks the \$3,500 for the operation.

U.S. District Judge U.W. Clemon ordered Johnson to pay Coleman \$30,911 for pain, suffering, lost wages and other expenses related to the assault. Johnson also was ordered to pay \$1,300 to the Alabama Crime Victims' Compensation Commission.

Clemon said he would consider a request to let Johnson remain free during a possible appeal.

## TAFT SCORES POINTS AT MEETING WITH BLACK DEMOCRATS WITH BC-OH

(by Paul Souhrada)

COLUMBUS, OH (AP).—The honeymoon continues for Gov. Bob Taft. Taft, who smoothed relations with labor leaders last month, scored points with black lawmakers during a wide-ranging meeting over issues important to minorities.

The members of the all-Democratic Ohio Legislative Black Caucus on Wednesday asked Taft, a Republican, for more money for Central State University, a more aggressive state affirmative action program and a commitment to appoint more minorities to state agencies.

"We had a very fruitful meeting with the governor," Sen. C.J. Prentiss, D-Cleveland, told reporters afterward.

Taft impressed the group with his sincerity, Prentiss said. Taft also found the meeting useful and said he wants to meet with the group again, said spokesman Scott Milburn.

Taft was particularly interested in looking for ways to increase literacy among schoolchildren, said Prentiss, president of the black caucus. She said she told Taft that her 18-member group was concerned that the cornerstone of his literacy program—the high-profile OhioReads campaign to recruit 20,000 volunteer reading tutors—falls short of what is needed.

Milburn said Taft assured the lawmakers that OhioReads was only the first step in the governor's effort to make sure all children learn to read.

Prentiss also pressed Taft to ask lawmakers for another \$3.5 million for Central

State, the only state-funded, historically black college in Ohio. The money would be used to expand the urban education program at the school in Wilberforce, for recruiting and to pay back debt from the school's financial troubles in the 1980s and early part of the 1990s.

Taft already asked for an extra \$2 million for Central State, Milburn said. He wants to meet with Central State President John Garland before making any other moves.

Taft is interested in a suggestion from Rep. Otto Beatty, D-Columbus, to study how successful minority businesses are in getting state contracts, Milburn said.

The issue of minority set-asides has been at the center of conflicting rulings recently from the Ohio Supreme Court and a federal district judge. But until the matter is decided, Taft wants to resume Ohio's programs without raising new legal issues, Milburn said.

Taft also will consider another Beatty proposal: an order dealing with affirmative action statewide.

Taft might be interested in expressing support for reaching out to women and minority businesses and encouraging them to seek state contracts, but he opposes quotas, Milburn said.

Among the other ideas suggested by the legislators:—Adding more money for education to stop the spread of AIDS, particularly among young blacks and women.

Creating an independent watchdog agency to oversee state contracts.

Making sure that minorities and inner city residents get their fair share of the money from the state's settlement with the tobacco industry.

Including more minorities in state government jobs and on state boards and commissions.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS ASKS COURT TO RECONSIDER ITS HOPWOOD RULING  
JIM VERTUNO

(BY AUSTIN, TX (AP).—The University of Texas has asked a federal appeals court to reconsider a decision that led to the elimination of affirmative action policies at the state's public colleges and universities.

School officials asked the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Tuesday to reconsider its so-called Hopwood ruling.

"This case addresses one of the most important issues of our time . . . and it deserves the fullest possible hearing and a most careful decision by the federal courts," said Larry Faulkner, president of the university.

The Hopwood ruling came in a lawsuit against the University of Texas law school's former affirmative-action admissions policy.

The ruling, which found that the policy discriminated against whites, was allowed to stand in 1996 by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Former Attorney General Dan Morales then issued a legal opinion directing Texas colleges to adopt race-neutral policies for admissions, financial aid and scholarships.

Legislators asked new Attorney General John Cornyn for a second opinion. His office helped university officials write the appeal submitted Tuesday.

According to University of Texas System Regent Patrick Oxford, the Hopwood ruling left Texas at a competitive disadvantage with other public universities in recruiting students.

The appeal argues that limited consideration of race in admissions is necessary to overcome the effects of past discrimination. It also says the school has a compelling interest in a racially and ethnically diverse student body.

A state Comptroller's Office study released in January showed a drop in the number of

minorities applying for, being admitted to and enrolling in some of the state's most selective public schools.

#### PROPOSAL WOULD MAKE OLE MISS PRIVATE

OXFORD, MISS. (AP).—A College Board member has proposed making the University of Mississippi a private institution as part of the settlement in the state's 24-year-old college desegregation case.

James Luvene of Holly Springs submitted the proposal, among others, to U.S. District Judge Neal Biggers Jr.

"Allowing Ole Miss to go private will help solve many funding problems as they exist today," Luvene said in the 10-page proposal.

Luvene said his proposal is designed to "bring closure to our state's long and painful epoch of discrimination against black citizens and historically black institutions of higher learning."

Immediately the plan drew opposition from lawmakers and Ole Miss.

"We're a great public university," said Ole Miss Chancellor Robert Khayat. "We like being a public university and can only serve the state better."

The desegregation lawsuit, known as the Ayers case, accused the state of neglecting its three historically black universities. Biggers is overseeing the desegregation of Mississippi's colleges.

Khayat said he is not familiar with any public American university ever going private.

Luvene recommended paying the Oxford college \$151 million before making it private in 2000. He recommended that the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson become independent and be called the State Institute of Health and Medicine.

Khayat also opposes that and said 72 of the 73 U.S. medical centers are tied to a parent university.

"It's just ludicrous what he (Luvene) is saying," said Sen. Terry Jordan, D-Philadelphia, an Ole Miss alumnus. "They've all been state-supported and will continue to be."

David Sansing, a retired Ole Miss historian, said, "the likelihood of this happening is nil, zero."

"This plan would open up an entirely new controversy that would rage for years. I'm just astounded by it," said Sansing.

Luvene said Ole Miss' nearness to Mississippi State in Starksville "puts two of our three comprehensive institutions in a sparsely populated part of the state, causing unnecessary duplication."

Luvene also has proposed that historically black Jackson State be given a law school, pharmacy school and an air traffic control program.

#### NEW JERSEY CONCEDES RACIAL PROFILING EXISTS

(By Thomas Martello)

TRENTON, N.J. (AP).—Complaints that state troopers target blacks and Hispanics along the heavily traveled New Jersey Turnpike are "real, not imagined," according to a report issued by the state's attorney general.

The report, released Tuesday, concludes that even though the state police have no policy condoning the practice known as racial profiling, it does exist—and was fostered in part by ambiguous rules.

"There is no question racial profiling exists at some level," Gov. Christie Whitman said. "These findings are distressing and disturbing. Minorities deserve the assurance they will be treated no differently than any other motorist."

The report, commissioned by state Attorney General Peter Verniero, stresses "the great majority of state troopers are honest, dedicated professionals."

But the force's command structure needs to institute policy changes to end a culture that encourages using race as a reason to stop motorists, the report says.

While six out of 10 motorists stopped are white, minorities are far more likely to be subjected to searches and aggressive treatment by troopers, the report said. Statistics show that 77.2 percent of motorist searches were of blacks or Hispanics, and only 21.4 percent were of white motorists.

"Minority motorists have been treated differently than non-minority motorists during the course of traffic stops on the New Jersey Turnpike," the report says. "We conclude the problem of disparate treatment is real—not imagined."

The report came one day after two troopers were indicted on charges they falsified reports to make it appear that some of the black motorists they pulled over were white.

The U.S. Justice Department also has been investigating racial profiling allegations against New Jersey's state police. Similar accusations have been made in Florida, Maryland, Connecticut and elsewhere along the Interstate 95 corridor.

The findings in the report confirm what many civil rights activists said they have known for years.

"We do not believe that any reasonable person in New Jersey is surprised at all today to hear this acknowledgment," said The Rev. Reginald Jackson, executive director of the Black Ministers Council of New Jersey. "Now, however, comes the hard and difficult part, and that is the process ending racial profiling."

#### JUDGE APPROVES END TO RACE-BASED ENROLLMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO (by Bob Egelko)

SAN FRANCISCO (AP).—A federal judge has ordered an end to 16 years of race-based enrollment in San Francisco public schools, approving a settlement of a lawsuit by Chinese-Americans who were denied admission to the city's preferred campuses.

Despite protests by blacks and Hispanics, U.S. District Judge William Orrick said racial admissions violate Chinese Americans' constitutional rights to equal treatment in choosing their schools. He approved the settlement on Tuesday.

The suit was filed in 1994 on behalf of one student who was denied admission to a magnet high school despite a high score on its entrance exam—higher than some non-Chinese students who were admitted—and by two who were turned away from neighborhood elementary schools.

The settlement repeals a limit of 45 percent of any racial or ethnic group at a single school and 40 percent at desirable "magnet" schools. Those limits were part of a 1983 consent decree, approved by Orrick, that settled a discrimination lawsuit filed in 1978 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The district has until October to prepare a new enrollment plan for the fall of 2000 to maintain diversity in schools without assigning any student primarily because of race.

"Resegregation is inevitable," declared Robert Franklin, who said he lives in San Francisco so that his two children—a 7-year-old black girl and a 2-year-old white boy—can attend its schools. "I want to keep them in an integrated, racially diverse public school."

#### FORMAL CEREMONY WILL DECRY RACISM IN OREGON'S HISTORY

PORTLAND, OR (PA).—Bobbi Gary moved to Portland in 1942 and found a scene straight out of the old South.

Restaurants wouldn't seat her. Real estate agents wouldn't sell to her. And theaters would only let her sit in the "buzzard roost" seats—all because she is black.

Gary will recall those experiences when she travels to Salem on Thursday to hear Oregon's leaders formally acknowledge the state's discriminatory past.

The Day of Acknowledgment, timed to coincide with the 150th anniversary of a law that barred "negroes and mulattos" from the Oregon Territory, also will honor Gary and others who have struggled for racial justice.

Leaders of Oregon Uniting, the multiracial organization that proposed the Day of Acknowledgment, hope a ceremony formally recognizing the state's racist past will be a step toward racial healing.

Some who plan to witness the ceremony say they are ambivalent about it—pleased at the recognition, but skeptical about what it will accomplish.

"To acknowledge these things forces us to relive them," said Carl Flipper Jr., a North Portland economist who has rented a bus for more than 30 Portland blacks who will attend the ceremony. "It's painful."

Witnesses will bring different memories to the observance in the House chamber on Thursday.

Sue Shaffer, chairwoman of the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribes in Southern Oregon, will think about a massacre of American Indians outside Roseburg in the mid-1850s.

"I am hoping, and I said hoping, that events like this, days like this, acts like this, will help to bring up a consciousness across America of the rightful place of Indian people," she said.

Peggy Nagae, a former civil rights attorney and now a diversity consultant based in Eugene, said she will think about her parents, grandparents and others in the Japanese American community who were forced into internment camps during World War II.

And she will think about Minoru Yasui, a lawyer from Hood River who dared in 1942 to test federal curfew laws placed on Japanese Americans by walking the streets of Portland after dark.

Nagae, who helped him fight his arrest all the way to the U.S. Supreme court, remembers him as one of Oregon's heroes.

"The thing that always struck me about Yasui was that he was an ordinary person who did extraordinary things," she said.

Gary, an impassioned community activist who has fought discrimination for decades, recalls the day in the '40s when she and her future husband, Fred, went to a popular Portland restaurant. At first, no one would wait on them, she said. When a waitress finally did, the couple ordered steak, the most expensive item on the menu.

But when the food came, the steak was buried under so much salt and pepper that it was inedible. Before walking out, she scolded the waitress over the restaurant's obvious attempt to discourage them from returning.

Now a great-grandmother of two, Gary continues to fight battles on behalf of African Americans, children and the elderly. A saying that hangs on her dining room wall captures her resilience: "Good things come to those who wait. But they come a lot sooner to those who act."

It is that spirit that will propel her to Salem on Thursday. "This is not exactly a joyous occasion," she said. "It is something I feel is late in coming. But I'm glad to see it."

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL  
DISCLOSURE**HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1999

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 1999,

a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the nineteen preceding years I have served in the Congress.

## ASSETS

## REAL PROPERTY

Single family residence at 609 Ft. Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at 600,000). Ratio of assessed to market value: 100% (Encumbered): \$601,300.00.

## COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK

	No. of shares	Dollar value per share	Value
Abbott Laboratories, Inc. ....	12200	\$46.81	\$571,112.50
Airtouch Communications .....	148	96.63	14,300.50
Allstate Corporation .....	370	37.06	13,713.13
American Telephone & Telegraph .....	572,722	79.81	45,710.37
Ameritech .....	817.75	57.63	47,122.84
Bank One Corp. ....	3439	55.06	189,359.94
Bell Atlantic Corp. ....	1017.129	51.69	52,572.86
Bell South Corp. ....	1214.1252	40.06	48,640.89
Benton County Mining Company .....	333	0.00	0.00
BP Amoco .....	1802	101.00	182,002.00
Chenequa Country Club Realty Co .....	1	0.00	0.00
Cognizant Corp. ....	2500	57.38	143,437.50
Darden Restaurants, Inc. ....	1440	20.63	29,700.00
Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc. ....	2500	35.63	89,062.50
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp. ....	1200	58.06	69,675.00
Eastman Chemical Co .....	270	42.06	11,356.88
Eastman Kodak .....	1080	63.88	68,985.00
El Paso Energy .....	150	32.69	4,903.13
Exxon Corp. ....	4864	70.56	343,216.00
Firstar Corp. ....	1030	89.50	92,185.00
General Electric Co .....	5200	110.63	575,250.00
General Mills, Inc. ....	1440	75.56	108,810.00
General Motors Corp. ....	304	87.00	26,448.00
Halliburton Company .....	2000	38.50	77,000.00
Highlands Insurance Group, Inc. ....	100	10.56	1,056.25
Imation Corp. ....	99	16.50	1,633.50
IMS Health .....	5000	33.13	165,650.00
Kellogg Corp. ....	3200	33.81	108,200.00
Kimberly-Clark Corp. ....	31418	47.94	1,506,100.38
Lucent Technologies .....	348	108.00	37,584.00
Media One .....	255	63.81	16,272.19
Merck & Co., Inc. ....	34078	80.13	2,730,499.75
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing .....	1000	70.75	70,750.00
Monsanto Corporation .....	8360	45.94	384,037.50
Morgan Stanley/Dean Whittier .....	156	99.94	14,590.25
NCR Corp. ....	68	50.00	3,400.00
Newell Corp. ....	1676	47.50	79,610.00
Newport News Shipbuilding .....	164,261	31.69	5,205.02
Nielsen Media .....	833	24.69	20,564.69
Ogden Corp. ....	910	24.06	21,896.88
PG&E Corp. ....	175	31.06	5,435.94
Raytheon Co .....	19	57.75	1,097.25
Reliant Energy .....	300	26.06	7,818.75
RR Donnelly Corp. ....	500	32.19	16,093.75
Sandusky Voting Trust .....	26	87.00	2,262.00
SBC Communications .....	1028.98	47.19	48,554.99
Sears Roebuck & Co. ....	200	45.19	9,037.50
Solutia .....	1672	17.38	29,051.00
Tenneco Corp. ....	864,978	27.94	24,165.32
U.S. West, Inc. ....	315,623	55.06	17,378.99
Unisys, Inc. Preferred .....	100	51.88	5,187.50
Warner Lambert Co .....	6804	66.25	450,765.00
Wisconsin Energy Corp. ....	1022	26.06	26,635.88
Total common and preferred stocks and bonds .....			8,030,685.29

## LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

	Face value	Surrender value
Northwestern Mutual #4378000 .....	\$12,000.00	\$40,531.58
Northwestern Mutual #4574061 .....	30,000.00	97,104.33
Massachusetts Mutual #4116575 .....	100,000.00	7,476.95
Massachusetts Mutual #4228344 .....	100,000.00	168,011.88
Old Line Life Ins. #5-1607059L .....	175,000.00	32,226.01
Total life insurance policies .....		345,305.75

## BANK &amp; SAVINGS AND LOAN ACCOUNTS

	Balance
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A. checking account .....	\$10,432.36
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A. preferred savings .....	23,054.13
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A. regular savings .....	807.40
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, checking account .....	3,192.18
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, savings .....	342.93
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account .....	1,749.37
Firstar, FSB, Butler, WI, IRA accounts .....	68,699.09
Total bank and savings and loan accounts .....	\$108,277.46

## MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
1994 Cadillac Deville .....	\$14,775.00

## MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

	Value
1991 Buick Century automobile—blue book retail value ....	4,750.00
Office furniture & equipment (estimated) .....	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated) .....	150,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated) .....	52,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund .....	212,054.00
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund .....	117,730.26
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan .....	109,326.92
Traveller's checks .....	7,418.96
20 ft. Manitou pontoon boat & 35 hp Force outboard motor (estimated) .....	45,000.00
17 ft. Boston Whaler boat & 70 hp Johnson outboard motor (estimated) .....	7,000.00
Total Miscellaneous: .....	721,055.00
Total assets: .....	10,280,094.06

## LIABILITIES

Nations Bank Mortgage Company, Louisville, KY on Alexandria, VA residence Loan #39758-77: \$86,936.33.  
Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated): \$0.00.  
Total liabilities: \$86,936.33.  
Net worth: \$10,193,968.06.

## STATEMENT OF 1998 TAXES PAID

Federal income tax \$108,494.00.

Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessor's estimated market value. (Unencumbered): 90,600.00.

Undivided 25/44ths interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at 25/44ths of assessor's estimated market value of \$675,200: 383,636.36.

Total real property: \$1,075,536.36.

Wisconsin income tax, \$24,027.00.

Menomonee Falls, WI property tax \$2,140.00.

Chenequa, WI property tax, \$15,036.00.

Alexandria, VA property tax, \$6,820.00.

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of two trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son under the Uniform Gift to Minors Act. Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.,  
Member of Congress.